









## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**THE COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.** By J. P. F. WALKER. Boston: Published by H. B. BROWN, 1855. pp. 306.

Mr. Walker, by his persevering and assiduous labors, has brought together a large mass of interesting and valuable facts, relating to the colored people, and the services they rendered to the country, making a volume of 306 pages, which we commend to the public notice and perusal, trusting that the whole will be speedily disposed of. In her Introduction, Mrs. Stowe pertinently says:—

"The colored race have been generally considered by their enemies and sometimes even by their friends, as inferior to the white race. Their virtues have been overlooked, and their services have been forgotten. It is the duty of the white race to remember the noble deeds of their colored brethren, and to feel that the blood of the colored man is as noble as the blood of the white man."

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## MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR. ESTLIN.

No. 1.

Those American abolitionists who have given the least attention to the history of their cause on the other side of the ocean, and who have inquired in any manner into the influence exerted by the lovers of Humanity and Impartial Freedom, in the Old world, upon the movement against Slavery in the New, can scarcely be ignorant that the Anti-Slavery cause, the world over, and particularly in this country, sustained a severe loss in the recent death of JOHN BISHOP ESTLIN, of Bristol, England; while those who have become better acquainted with the devoted labors of those generous minds in Europe, who, though few in number yet indomitable in soul, have grasped the extent and comprehended the world-wide character of that cause, will know that it has seldom, if ever, lost a wiser, truer, more faithful friend than Mr. Estlin was, from the hour when, in the maturity of his intellect and moral nature, he first perceived its depth and breadth, even to the last moment of his earthly consciousness.

His death, which occurred on the tenth of June last, had been anticipated for two years as liable to occur at any time, his health having been much impaired and his physical constitution (never robust) having been greatly weakened by an attack of paralysis in the month of May, 1853. Yet, when his death occurred, it called for an extent and degree of sorrow, sympathy and regret, very rare in the case of one whose life had been so unreservedly given to his country and his race.

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## THE ABINGTON A. S. FAIR.

No. 1.

The abolitionists of this town have just held a Fair for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery cause; and believing that a short account of it might be useful by way of encouragement to friends in other towns who may be induced to aid the cause in a similar way, we send you the following brief notice for publication.

The Fair commenced on the afternoon of the 24th inst., and continued through the afternoons and evenings of the three following days; and considering the state of the weather and our inexperience in such matters, the result was highly gratifying. The attendance, by the people of this and the neighboring towns, and the patronage extended to us, far exceeded our most sanguine expectations; and although the sum realized (which amounted to two hundred and forty-four dollars) was not the only benefit resulting from the friendly intercourse and association which always attends such gatherings, yet it was such as to gladden the hearts of the friends who were engaged in it.

On the first evening, we were favored with an address by Wm. W. Brown, who spoke something more than half an hour, to a very attentive audience. On the second evening, short addresses were made by our friends J. Arnold, Jr., and Lewis Ford.

On the second evening, we were disappointed in not obtaining a speaker; but the Fair was well patronized, and the evening passed pleasantly.

On the last evening, although the fee of admission was twenty-five cents, still, nearly three hundred persons were present. The exercises of the evening commenced with music by Mr. Ira M. Wales, assisted by five other members of the Abington Brass Band, who kindly volunteered their services on the occasion. An address was then delivered by Mr. Phillips, who spoke an hour and a half, and although the evening was extremely warm, and most of the audience were obliged to stand, yet he was heard with the closest attention throughout. Many, we doubt not, listened to his words of truth, so eloquently expressed, who could not have been induced to do so under any other circumstances.

After the speech, a song was sung by Mrs. S. R. Wales, who, with her daughters, Misses Susan J. and Maria J. Wales, on the piano-forte, contributed greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

After several more pieces of music had been performed by the Band, it was announced that the exercises of the evening, so far as speaking and music were concerned, had closed. The company then turned their attention to the tables, which were liberally patronized.

The Committee feel constrained to acknowledge the kindness of the people of the town, who, without regard to sect or party, responded so liberally to the invitation to supply food for the refreshment table. They would also take this opportunity to express their gratitude to those friends in Hingham, Plymouth, Duxbury, Hanson, Marshfield, and other towns, who, by their contributions of useful and ornamental articles, or by their presence and assistance, contributed so largely to our success.

In behalf of the Committee,  
EMELINE M. RANDALL.

**THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WEYMOUTH A. S. SOCIETY.**

The thirteenth annual meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17, and the following officers elected:—

President—Mrs. PIERCE.  
Vice President—Mrs. FRYE.  
Corresponding Secretary—Miss A. W. WESTON.  
Recording Secretary—Miss MARY WESTON.  
Treasurer—Miss SUSAN COWING.  
Counselors—Mrs. RICHARDS, Mrs. LANE, and Mrs. HUNT.

The Corresponding Secretary presented a very brief report of the Society's action for the last year, which was accepted.

The following report of the Treasurer was ordered for publication:—

**TREASURER'S REPORT.**  
Account of Receipts into the Treasury of the Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society, from Sept. 26, 1854, to September 26, 1855.

From proceeds of Anti-Slavery Fair, \$201 33  
" membership, 6 25  
" donations, 1 05

Whole amount of receipts, 208 63  
Add balance in Treasury, 15 94

Making a total of \$224 57

Account of Disbursements during the same period.  
Paid to redeem paper to the Mass. A. S. Soc'y, \$25 00  
" donation for the Liberator, 125 00  
" twelve copies of National A. S. Standard, 24 00  
" three copies of the Liberator, 7 50  
" use of the Church for lecture, 2 00  
" Sewing-Circle, 6 30  
" expenses incurred during the Fair, 26 95

Total amount of disbursements, \$226 41  
Balance remaining in the Treasury, Sept. 26, 1855, \$224 57

SUSAN H. COWING, Treasurer.  
MARY WESTON, Rec. Sec.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 22.—In the district court to-day, a petition was presented from Passmore Williams, and partly read, when Judge Kane said Williams had a right to reply to the court to purge himself from contempt, but this must be the first step. The petition not being such purgation, but apparently a kind of remonstrance against his imprisonment, he could not receive it, but upon reasonable notice would hear counsel upon any preliminary question.

After an argument by Mr. Meredith on behalf of Williams, to which the district attorney replied, Judge Kane reiterated that he could receive no communication from the party in contempt, the first step must be an application for leave to purge himself of contempt, that done, he would be reinstated before the court, and have the same rights as before commitment. If counsel differed with the court, it will willingly hear any argument on that point.

**The Victim of the Kansas Ruffians.**—The Rev. Wm. C. Clark, who was so brutally maltreated by the Kansas ruffians, was formerly settled at Exeter, N. H., and more recently at Elliot, Me., where he is now stepping with his friends. He still suffers severely from the effects of the outrage, and it is feared by his friends that he will never entirely recover. Mr. Clark had intended to settle in Kansas, but it is doubtful whether his physical condition will admit of it.

**We learn from the Tuscarawas (Ohio) Advocate,** that a former citizen of Dover township, that county, named Samuel J. Snyder, was lately tarred and feathered and rode in a rail to Kansas, because of something said by him in relation to slavery.

## LATER FROM KANSAS TERRITORY.

The Leavenworth City Herald of Oct. 18th, complains because the people of Missouri are not content with regulating by their votes the Territorial affairs of Kansas, but carry their interference farther, and assume also to control the local elections. The course of publishing on these occasions is shown in the following article:—

"On Monday last, the election for locating the County Seat of Leavenworth county took place in accordance with the law. Polls were opened at this place, Kickapoo, Delaware, Wyandott, Alexandria, and Sumnerville. There were four competing points, Leavenworth City, Kickapoo, Delaware and Centerville. It was purely a local question, one which belonged exclusively to the citizens of the county to settle, and the place receiving the highest number of votes of the inhabitants of the county for the County Seat should decide, as it must the question, and give satisfaction to all."

To say, residents of Leavenworth county, that citizens of Missouri have a right to come in and vote, and thereby dictate to us not only where our County Seat shall be, but in what manner our business shall be transacted, is to say the least unworthy the character of a free people."

That Missourians have come in and voted at this election, and used extraordinary means to control the result, need not admit of a doubt. In proof of which, let us submit a few facts to a candid public, and let them judge of the consequences that must result from such a course. To say nothing of the injustice and iniquity of the proceeding, it is a striking fatal stab at the great interest of the pro-slavery men of Kansas and those in Missouri, whose interest on that question is identical with that of ours."

We must, and shall speak out when such an outrage is attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of our country, with regret that we do so. But a sense of justice to ourselves, and our people, calls on us to "cry aloud and spare not."

At Kickapoo, and also at Delaware, the vote is larger than at Leavenworth. It is well known neither place or township contain half the population of ours, yet they give a larger vote. But we do not rely upon this alone to show there was a large illegal vote given at both places."

We will introduce evidence from their Missouri records to show that a large number of Missourians voted at this election. To commence, we will begin with Kickapoo. At that place they had a steamboat running day and night, importing voters from Weston and Platte counties. Here is the copy of a Handbill circulated extensively before the election:—



